

The Ogden Standard

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AFTER THE ELECTION.

Our prediction is that Abbot R. Heywood, mayor-elect, will make good. There will be no wide-open town, no disregard of law and order while he is mayor. Fair dealing will be his guide. He has all the qualifications of an ideal mayor. We said this before election and now repeat. Even those who voted against him will come to look upon him as an excellent selection.

We have faith in Mr. Heywood, because in his private life we have found him to be honorable and high-minded, and we know he has ability.

He has a big task before him, but he will prove equal to the obligations he has accepted.

Miles L. Jones will not be disappointing. He is a clean man and will stand for nothing demeaning. He will be a source of strength to Mr. Heywood.

Arthur F. Larson has served the city and the vote of yesterday attests his popularity.

George S. Barker is a young man aspiring to higher positions. Our choice, it goes without saying, was Judge John E. Bagley, as his wide experience had fitted him for the office of municipal judge, but our disappointment will not prevent us from doing all possible to make Mr. Barker's administration of the office of justice a success.

The election as a whole is a demonstration of the fact that the voters of Ogden can be depended on to do the right thing at the right time. They are a body of independent citizens open to conviction, and worthy of the franchise they possess.

Now, let us forget politics and unitedly labor to advance the best material and moral welfare of the city we all love.

THE CITIZEN AND HIS DUTY.

An excellent article, on the "Responsibility of Citizenship," appears from the pen of David Starr Jordan, from which we reproduce these paragraphs:

Governor Eagle of Arkansas once used to tell the story of a brotherhood of monks who wished to help out one of their fellows by filling his cask with wine. Each monk was to give a gallon from his own store.

When the monk thus aided examined his treasure he found only water in the cask. Each monk had assumed that the others would give wine and that his gallon of water would pass undetected with the rest.

This parable the Governor used as a lesson in democracy. When the people make their own laws they take out what they put in. If they put in water, it is water they take out. If they put into the ballot box ignorance, carelessness, venality, partisanship, they will get the natural results in the evils these represent.

No form of government can rise above the level of the intelligent vigilance of those who stand behind it. In the long run, people get what they deserve. If the standards of government fall below the level of the highest, it is because the people will it so. It is because they fall deliberately short of their best. No people ever had permanently any kind of rule better than their own merits.

In our democracy the word politics should have a lofty meaning. If the word has fallen in our esteem it is because we have dragged it down. Politics is the science of citizenship. Citizenship is sharing in a commonwealth. Only in a democracy has citizenship real meaning. Individual citizens banded together to look after their common welfare, learning by their own mistakes, this is democracy; and politics is the science of the citizen's functions and operations. We should give a significance other than that to which our carelessness has let it fall. It means more than the machinery by which men gain money through struggles at the polls. It is more than traffic in the loyalty of the blind partisanship, the building up of a kind of feudal system with the boss at the top and the man who votes the party ticket at the bottom as the natural serf.

POOR NEWSPAPER WORK.

No forecasts of the election in Ogden were further from the mark than those appearing in the Ogden department of the Salt Lake Tribune. Evidently, with a desire to misrepresent, the Ogden correspondent on Monday said bets on Heywood had dropped from two-to-one and wagers were being made at even money. "Latest speculation," he said, "seems to give the two candidates in the mayoralty race a fifty-fifty chance."

The truth is there were no even bets, and offers of two to one that Heywood would be elected went begging. Only the most radical Campbell supporters ventured to predict Campbell had any prospect of victory.

On Tuesday morning, the Tribune repeated its absurd predictions of the day before.

This morning, continuing its exhibition of venom, the Ogden department pretends to give a summary of the investigation of the records of the police department, which was one of the earlier issues of the campaign, and again indulges in deliberate misrepresentation. The charges, as they originally appeared in the Morning Examiner, were that "books and valuable records of the police department had been burned and higher-ups were responsible for the crime." Today

the Tribune states that the offense complained of was that "tickets of arrest were missing." This is necessary, in order to make it appear that the committee had sustained the original charges. Of course tickets of arrest for 1911, and for 1912, and 1913 and 1914 and 1915 are missing, because those tickets, after being entered on the regular police books, have not been looked upon as permanent records or necessary to the preservation of a record of police events. Those tickets, even since 1911, have been in the custody of men who are to day in the employ of the police department, and so far as we know, they are worthy custodians and honorable men. The responsibility rests with them.

The attempt made to stigmatize the 1911 administration is proved to have been based on nothing more than a falsehood and the Tribune, if it had been honestly represented in Ogden, would have so informed its readers, as that is the duty of a properly conducted newspaper.

It becomes any newspaper to uphold the hands of a falsifier. We feel the Tribune has been imposed on, as that paper, under its present management, would not knowingly be a party to vile slanders or the coloring of political news to gratify a spite.

FINANCING THE WAR.

Premier Asquith's most significant announcement, in his address before the house of commons yesterday, was his admission that the finances of the British empire are in a serious condition. This does not mean Great Britain is bankrupt, but points to the growing difficulty of establishing a credit with which to carry on the war. England is supplying finances for France, Italy, Russia and Serbia and the strain is increasing with each month. The outlay is not figured by hundreds of thousands, but by millions and billions of dollars. The total is so large as to stagger the richest of nations.

England is not self-supporting and therein lies Britain's greatest weakness. A credit of half a billion dollars had to be established in the United States, after millions of dollars in gold and securities had been shipped across the ocean, and another half billion may be necessary within the next six months.

A Temperance Talk to Ogden Standard

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

The important question to newspaper men is that which affects the greatest number of human beings.

That question in America, as regards legislation is the drink question.

It is nonsense to say that temperance does more harm than anything else. Dr. Osler says bad teeth cause more suffering than alcohol. And everybody knows that consumption, with its terrible killing, and cancer, with its horrible suffering it inflicts on those who see their friends dying in slow agony, are infinitely worse than alcohol.

But we cannot legislate against disease, and we can legislate against drunkenness.

The trouble with our prohibition legislation is the fact that it increases drunkenness.

There are many prohibition editors—not all of them teetotalers. Some advocate prohibition because they think it pays, some because they lack information. A majority are sincere and earnest. They should welcome information.

The population of Italy is 35,235,997. The population of Maine is 742,787. There is more drunkenness in the state of Maine than there is in the whole of Italy, and for this reason.

In Italy there is no prohibition, there are no teetotalers and nobody drinks whisky.

In the state of Maine the so called prohibition law compels everybody who drinks at all to drink whisky because whisky can be hidden and sold secretly. Beer and the light wines, which do not cause drunkenness and are used by other nationalities without prohibition, cannot be hidden and are not sold in a prohibition state.

In Maine prohibition keeps beer and light wines from the people, and they drink whisky and get drunk, and the same is true in Kansas, where you may read now after years of prohibition the interesting but uncertain statement that "drunkenness seems to be on the decline."

Jefferson and the Drink Problem.

Prohibition which classifies all stimulants, light wine, beer, gin and whiskeys alike simply means putting the nation back where it was in the time of Thomas Jefferson on a whisky basis.

Many editors, including William J. Bryan, advocate prohibition and praise the wisdom of Jefferson. Do they know that Jefferson urged particularly liberal treatment of brewers on the ground that good light beer alone would drive out the whisky that was killing a third of the population?

And do they know that the brewing of light beer actually has diminished drunkenness just as the driving out of light beer and light wine increases drunkenness?

Do they know that Jefferson looked upon whisky as the greatest curse of his country? Yet all his life he drank light wines, imported them and advocated low duties on wine that the drinking of whisky might not be made compulsory.

Jefferson wrote to Charles Yancey: "There is before the assembly (of Virginia) a petition of a Captain Miller which I have at heart, because I have great esteem for the petitioner as an honest and useful man. He is about to settle in our country and to establish a brewery, in which art I think him as skillful a man as has ever come to America. I wish to see this beverage become common instead of the whisky which kills one-third of our citizens and ruins their families. He is staying with me until he can fix himself, and I should be thankful for information from time to time of the progress of his petition."

There you have Jefferson's opinion of beer as compared with whisky. His opinion of the light wines used universally by many nations and without drunkenness was based upon his travel in Europe and his own experience as a user of light wines. He said concerning the government tax on light wines:

"I rejoice as a moralist at the prospect of a reduction of the duties on wine by our national legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that liquor

as merely a tax on the rich. It is a prohibition of its use to the middle class of our citizens and condemnation of them to the poison of whisky, which is decimating their homes."

No nation is drunken where wine is cheap and none sober where the dearth of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage.

It is, in truth, the only antidote to the ban of whisky.

Fix but the duty at the rate of other merchandise and we will drink wine here as cheap as we do grog. And who will not prefer it?

Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a much enlarged circle. Every one in easy circumstances—as the bulk of our citizens are—will prefer it to the poison to which they are now driven by their government.

It is easy to agree with the prohibitionist if you happen to know the subject that you are discussing. To see a boy go wrong through whisky is sad, but that is no reason for encouraging prohibition, which multiplies the use of whisky and increases drunkenness.

Drink Question in Europe's Armies.

There is a great drink question in the European armies—some of them. But is there any drink question in Germany, where practically every man in the army has been a beer drinker since childhood? No, there is not. And there is no drink question in the army of France, in which every soldier has used red wine since his childhood.

A boy five years old in France drinks water with red wine added, as a matter of course and of common sense. The prohibitionist who should say that such a drink would lead to drunkenness would be looked upon as a maniac. There is more drunkenness in Kansas, with its 1,690,949 population than there is in all of France, with its 35,235,997 population.

Is there any drink question in the Italian army? There is not. Every Italian soldier drinks red wine.

Where do you find the drink question in this European war?

You find it in England, a land of whisky, of gin and of heavy beer and ale that ought to be prohibited along with whisky.

Where else do you find it, this drink question in the army?

You find it in Russia, where the government officially put the entire nation on a vile alcoholic basis by reserving to itself the great monopoly of selling in unlimited quantities a mixture of pure alcohol and water to the miserable peasants.

You say, perhaps, "Yes, but Russia has gone for prohibition now and has stopped the sale of vodka, the alcoholic mixture."

Quite true, but all the Russians who possibly can are now proying their health with vile substitutes for godka and the prohibition army is running at top speed eastward in the direction of prohibition China, driven by the Germans, who would class a suggestion of prohibition with other mild forms of dementia.

If you are going to legislate concerning the drink question and if you editors are going to advocate legislation you ought to know the facts and be guided by them. You should not advocate legislation based on the pitiful tears of some poor mother, who gave her son \$1,000 not to drink until he was twenty-one and then saw him turned into a drunkard by whisky before he was twenty-two.

And you ought not to base your advocacy of prohibition on the appeal of that distinguished member of the national legislature who invariably rises to speak in favor of prohibition when he is not too drunk to speak at all.

Nobody has suggested that the French army is incompetent. Have you observed that France forbade the exportation of red wine because she wanted to be sure to have enough for the soldiers to keep them in condition, in good health?

Are you aware of the fact that, during a mixture of red wine and water such as the French soldier drinks, a typhoid germ is dead in a few minutes, whereas a similar germ dropped into pure water proceeds to breed in the water drinker's interior? Ask your doctor for statistics as to typhoid and appendicitis in France and America. Red wine and water are a disinfectant.

Do you know that the German government, which is firmly fighting all sales of whisky and other ardent spirits, actually compels brewers to supply a certain amount of beer to the troops?

Germany is hard pressed for money, but she frees from taxation the book

Why Hesitate

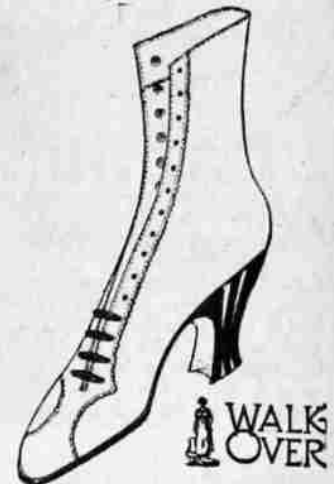
to buy your fall footwear, when a glance at our windows will convince you that we are plentifully supplied with an assortment of new and staple Walk-Over styles, that will meet your every requirement.



Price \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Comfys in all the new shades. You now need a pair for the cold mornings. Give Father a pair and he will stay home nights.

Prices \$1.25 and \$1.50. Children's Comfys 75c to \$1.25.



Price \$5.00.

THE NEW GYPSY BOOT now in vogue is graceful and individual in design, which emphasize the importance of correctness in footwear.

ASK TO SEE STYLE NUMBER 601 AND 602.

Where Satisfaction, Style and Comfort Can Be Received.

W. A. Roberts' Walk-Over Boot Shop

Ogden's Exclusive Bootery

Awarded Grand Prize Panama-Pacific Exposition.

that is sent to the trenches and to the hospitals. And, although the brewers complain that they cannot serve their customers because of lack of grain, the government compels them to deliver so many carloads daily to the German army—the army without a drink problem.

Increasing the Whisky Drinkers.

Suppose that some of the states should advocate prohibition for all narcotics—tobacco, morphine, cocaine and all the rest.

What would happen? Just exactly the same thing as happens under our prohibition system.

The sale of tobacco would be stopped because a man cannot smoke without being caught at it. The sale of morphine and cocaine would increase. And that kind of narcotic prohibition intended to protect men against themselves would succeed only in changing the tobacco smoker into a morphine or a cocaine user or in the establishment of a few more clubs of those sufficiently prosperous to defy the law or buy immunity.

No editor, I suppose, would advocate the kind of prohibition that would change a tobacco smoker into a morphine fiend. And every editor in the United States who advocates prohibition, instead of following Jefferson's example of advocating destruction of the whisky traffic and encouraging use of beer and light wine, is advocating legislation which he ought to know will change the drinker of beer and light wines into a drinker of whisky.

Many of the amiable ladies and gentlemen who advocate prohibition of

all alcoholic drinks also advocate prohibition of tobacco. These well meaning, earnest men and women forget that you cannot change in a day or in a century the habits of an entire race. You could no more make a nation such as this teetotal than you could make it vegetarian.

You may put the United States where it was in the days of Jefferson, when whisky was a much greater curse than it is now, drunkenness almost universal, and when Jefferson, with an intelligence that William J. Bryan might well imitate, worked in favor of the light wines and beers, that alone can substitute real temperance for drunkenness.

Whether you advocate prohibition or not, give the people the facts. Let them know that there are other nations free from whisky and free from drunkenness where practically every man, woman and child uses light wine, which, although Mr. Bryan probably doesn't know it, is nothing but grape juice obeying the laws of nature, or light beer, concerning which the great chemist Liebig said, "Beer and bread are the natural food of the working man."

The difficulty with some of our editors is that they know as little about the real world, about the history of the human race, its habits, and about the history of alcohol as does William J. Bryan himself, and that is saying a good deal.

They believe that by resolution you can change the nature and bind the will of tens of millions of men. They believe that the personal tastes or the unusual strength of character of a few

individuals can be made the rule for the entire nation.

Prohibition means whisky, means the state of drunkenness, against which Jefferson protested when he spoke in favor of light beer and wine.

Prohibition means hypocrisy, evasion of law, bribery.

Teetotalism, like celibacy, is highly honorable, but reserved for a few. Those editors who know anything about the history of the human race know that they can no more impose teetotalism upon this nation than they could celibacy. And not many probably could be persuaded or compelled to follow the example of the admirable St. Origen.

Base Action on Facts.

When the editor or the legislator deals with human habits long established and inborn, whether of drink or morality, let him act like a sane being, basing his action upon the facts and recognizing impossibilities.

If you want a moral community attack vice, attack the vicious drives, prostitution, white slavery and encourage marriage. Don't say, "We shall make all men virtuous by forbidding marriage and everything else." The Doukhoborts, poor, deluded Rus-

(Continued on Page 9)

It was either blood poison or having his hand cut off. Which would you prefer? See "Mortmain" tonight and tomorrow at The Ogden.

Pantages Vaudeville AT THE ORPHEUM THEATER

A WONDERFUL SENSATIONAL SHOW THIS WEEK

THE HABERDASHERY

See the 10 Beautiful Models and PRINCESS "NANA," EAST INDIA DANCER—AND FOUR OTHER GREAT ACTS. 10, 20 and 30 Cents—Thursday—Friday—Saturday

Ogden People Tell It

Why dally along and suffer lame back, backache, rheumatic pains, headache, dizzy spells and distressing disturbances of the action of the kidneys?

Ogden people tell you how to find quick relief.

They recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

For kidney backache, for weak kidneys, for bladder troubles, Doan's Kidney Pills are the most widely used and the best recommended remedy in the world.

One hundred thousand persons have publicly endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills in the newspapers of the United States. As many more have given public praise in other lands. Hundreds of Ogden people testify.

Don't delay and take the risk of having a serious case of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease.



"Why, I know that family."

Profit by this Ogden woman's experience, and start using Doan's Kidney Pills.

AN OGDEN CASE

Mrs. Carrie E. Dodge, 458 28th St., says: "My kidneys were not working properly. Occasionally, I suffered from severe spells of backache and the kidney secretions caused me much annoyance. I used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the Culley Drug Co. and they brought just the results I needed, putting my kidneys in good working order."

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name"

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., Proprietors

Profit by this Ogden woman's experience, and start using Doan's Kidney Pills.

Crisp Breakfast Bacon

That wins its way because of its most delicious flavor, because of its excellence—that is exactly what you secure when you buy the

MOUNTAIN BRAND BACON

It is now sold in one-pound cartons at all good stores—and sliced bacon with rind removed is wrapped in waxed paper, the box is sealed, there is absolutely no waste.



"FOR QUALITY USE MOUNTAIN BRAND." OGDEN PACKING & PROVISION CO.

An absolutely correct surgical operation is shown in "Mortmain." Robert Edson plays "Mortmain." Tonight and tomorrow at The Ogden.